MANG WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

MAT THE TANK Commencement of the Second Session.

Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislar between these. An altwise and mereful Providence has abated the pestiones which visited our shores, leaving its calamitious traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, armaintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The emaintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The emaintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The emainted in the people of the way is not a superseded by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly vielding to the bemifecent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish overy patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive pensions, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the Government. Provisional governors lected, legislatures as sembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States been removed, caston-houses, restablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been removed, and efforts and provided the proposition of efficiency. The States themselves had been award the table are the total provided the recognition speasars in the recognition speasars in the recognition speasars the recognition speasars in the recogni After a brief interval the Congress of the After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative duties. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitious traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and

were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Consti-tution, and of thus sanctioning the extinc-tion of African slavery as one of the legiti-mate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Execu-tive Department found that it had accom-plished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing however, yet remained to be done befor work of restoration could be completed and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebeiled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Cou-stitution, are made the judges of the elec-tions, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

Congress-continued its efforts fect, as far as possible, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the Senate, the necessary officers were ap-pointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was rati hed by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them con-form to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and pro-ceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and ameliora-Congress, however, yet hesitated to admi any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret and expedient now. If this anomalous from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennesses, had engaged in the rebell from the set at the persent time. The states—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the House of Representation will be only the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed; would have accomplished the restriction of the whole may be the restriction of the restoration will be only the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed; would have accomplished the restriction of the United States makes a many and the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accomplished the restriction of the work of would have accomplished the restriction of the United States. In work of the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accomplished the restriction of the United States in the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have been in consonance with the great principle cumuciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people of warsy faint, the Constitution, and vet be denied the right of representation of American Independence, that no people of warsy faint, the constitution of the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accomplished the representation of American Independence, that no people of warsy faint, the desired of the part of the inhabitants of those States in the case of the restoration and permanent of military appropriation of the section of the part of the inhabitants with the case of the persentation of the part of the inhabitants of the part of the inhabitant that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats toyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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TWO Houses of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senste should be preserved; that not even by an amendation of the Constitution can any State, and so important and any State, and the settlement of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be desired a voice in the branch in the National Levillation. be preserved; that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be desied a voice in that branch in the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judciial Departments of the Government have, however, with however, with great distinctness and uni-

rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated.

been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has

itution, are made the judges of the elecions, returns, and qualifications of their
war members; and its consideration at
once engaged the attention of Congress.
In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed

entatives from any and all of the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal clothed with the powers of legislation: for his could not happen when the Constitution ernment, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were applied to the country. may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may be at once admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If retused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally effecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, here-tofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact con-

increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen. It our efforts to preserve "the unity of Goy-ermient which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be outlied her beaution, it is not to the rebellion, we should be outlied her beaution, and in the ond absolute despoting the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be outlied her beaution, and in the ond absolute despoting a remedy for pecurrence of shuffar from less than a remedy for pecurrence of shuffar from less than a remedy for pecurrence of shuffar from less than a remedy for pecurrence of shuffar from less than a remedy for pecurrence of shuffar from less than the same of the same

otism. Drawingfresh inspiration from their lessens, let us smulate them in leve of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last, annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the government a system of trice accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise conouny. With no exceptional mer prinsual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation call be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the government.

The report represents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago, the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1805, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$34,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, in amounted to \$2,70,854,700. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,561,30,005, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1805, and ending October 31, 1806, having been \$30,879,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$112,199,977. During that period, however, it was reduced \$3,170,397, the receipts of the year having been \$30,870,000 more, and the expenditures \$200,522,225 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of severnment, great military and naval establishme

military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a pence footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860, the receipts were \$558,032,630, and the expenditures \$529,780,930, leaving an available surplus of \$57,231,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1807, will be \$475,061,286, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$310,489,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$138,633,038. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$458,600,000, and that the expenditures will be \$450,247,641—showing an excess of \$85,702,369 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of the following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, andleave a larne annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems new to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century. The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Denariment during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidity as they can be replaced by regular troops. The anish seem to discharge the replaced with breech loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been numpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unservicable or perishable stores, and the retremehment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded vitin medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been numpaired by the

079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining usexpended, the actual deficit for the past year is only \$265,093—a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the increase of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation 6,930 mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and intry-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and ninety-two miles. The length of steambout routes is fourteen thousand and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates, their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Grant Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasinternational letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the Brit-ish mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established motor the authority of the right of correspondence, either in open or closest mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission. viding the means of transmission.

viding the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him nament home, upon the condition of resi dence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested

when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking-enceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the setfled practice to withdrow from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeit of claim to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforseen causes of delay occur, it is confi-dently anticipated that this great thorough-

dentity anticipated that this great thorough-fare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses

record the country. I recommend to the production and commerce of the country. I recommend to Congress such legicalision as may be necessary for the preservation of the leves of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriars against destructive insulations to the free and safe navigation of that great of these barriars against destructive insulations to the free and safe navigation of that great and the state of trade and commerce and trade an

national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

But it is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Provice of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an early well between the coast of Ireland and the Provice of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an even greater results follow, as a consequence of the state of the

between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the last in November, 1867. Immediately up-on the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same proper diplomatic representation in Greece. attitude of non-intervention, in regard to This Government has claimed for all Mexice, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the pro-ceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. bell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the united States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course that might be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper inter-course with the Republic of Mexico. Deep-ly interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic

against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

only portional in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engaged the attention of the British nation; so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of hubbes corners in that country. The report of the secretary of the lines of those of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and mot their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experiment of our land system. Long experiment of our land system. Long experiment of our grainalty and the plan was matered. The consummated of the limit with expressions of grafeful appreciation. The Executive, warned of an atosmpthy Spanism of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one into their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experiment of our grainalty and the plan was matered. Assurance in the conviction that the early development of the plan was matered, that the proceeding will meet a cutter the its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, which it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the land had suffered at the hands of the limit, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the limit, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit, and had suffered at the hands of the limit So long as those laws remain statute-books, they should be faithfully exe-cuted, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affectleave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the

persons not convicted, or accused, or sus-pected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed the right to hold such of their subjects as have emigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subject. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically instated upon it. France has been echally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed; a compremise Prussia has proposed a compromise, which although evincing increased liberwhich saintough evincing increased hipe-ality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing every-where in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Con-gress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that natur-alization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as ne too-not voluntarily renounce its rights and ben-

engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papters relating to the subject will be lead before you. It is beginned that with the evacuation of Mexico.

Washington, December 5 1997 Johnson

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at it—everybody knows, or at least States and the relation of the Executive but to know, that this is the negro's to Converse—the President has disapposed for France, in the State of Tennes.